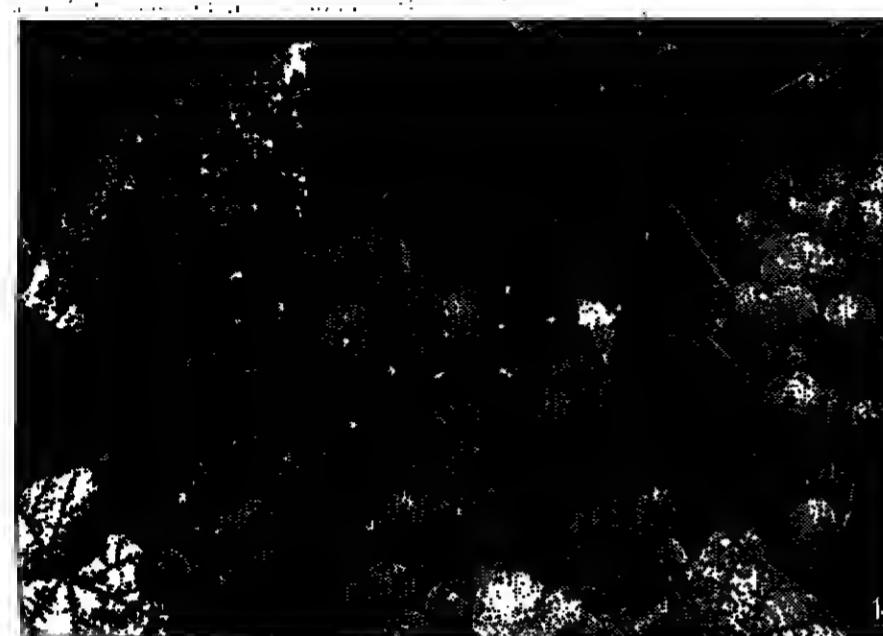


# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Wine Route

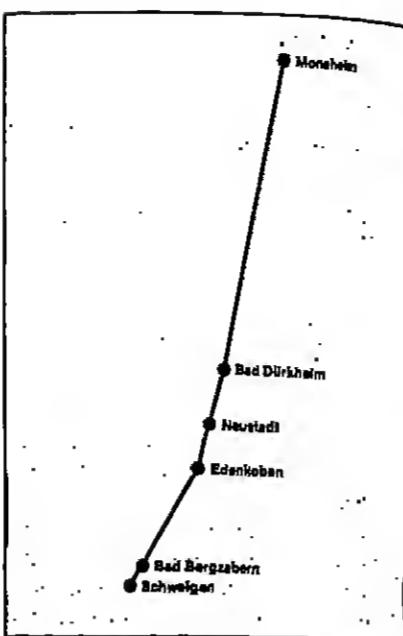


German roads will get you there — to the Palatinate woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Schubert or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating *Gemütlichkeit* and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausages market; the Dadesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.

- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 2 Dörrenbach
- 3 St. Martin
- 4 Deidesheim
- 5 Wachenheim

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Hamburg, 10 August 1986  
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## The defence of Europe: need for a Pax Atlantica

### Editorial

President Roosevelt said in Yalta in 1945 that the Americans would be out of Europe in two years. Stalin couldn't wait to see them go, so they stayed — despite Washington's warning about entangling alliances.

After 40 years of containment, Europeans are bound to ask themselves today whether the onus ought not to be mainly on them to look after their own security.

Three scenarios are at their disposal: an illusion, an imbalance and a task.

First the illusion: that America will continue to play the role in Europe it has played without demur for the past 40 years.

This presupposes that the United States will disregard the doubts that have befallen politicians of both parties, disregarding media and mass opinion and the malaise in transatlantic ties reflected in the Libya crisis.

Few Germans have realised that after the Mansfield resolution and the Nunn amendment budget constraints are now growing overwhelming and sure to have far-reaching political consequences for transatlantic ties.

The Gramm-Rudman move to brake US Federal budget spending may have fallen foul of the Supreme Court but alternative measures are sure to follow.

The high priority given to SDI and the low opinion in which European loyalty toward the United States is held may

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Lead to the American presence in Europe declining dramatically without Soviet counter-concessions.

On 13 May Henry Kissinger wrote in the *Washington Post* that all US forces and systems needed for America's world role ought to be withdrawn from Europe because 'European' cooperation could not be counted on in an emergency.

The sheer weight of any opinion voiced by such an experienced foreign policymaker as Dr Kissinger was argu-

ably less important than the approving note sounded by the Pentagon and the State Department.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, recently wrote in *Foreign Affairs* that the Europeans would do well to take their security into their own hands.

Second the imbalance, starting with the Europeanisation of Europe advocated by leading German Social Democratic thinkers and ending with the miracle of the Soviet Union forgetting Lenin's mission to make the world safe for Communism.

Between these two targets there are ominous intermediate moves such as scaling down the Bundeswehr and, logically, other Nato forces stationed in Germany to a "structurally non-aggressive capability," possibly with counter-positions by the East (and possibly not).

Then there is the draft treaty on chemical weapons drawn up by the SPD and the East German Communist Party (SED), which undermines Nato's negotiating position.

The Social Democrats and the SED are also to confer on Social Democratic policy objectives in connection with the upholding of the 1959 Bad Godesberg manifesto.

A final imbalance factor is the ideological game played by the Communists, with their one-eyed post-war anti-Fascism and its effect on their view of history and the future.

How is the dynamism of these ideas to be brought to a halt once they have been unleashed in the heart of Europe? On balance they tend, as a former adviser of Helmut Schmidt's has warned, toward jumping the gun on capitulation.

This is the reason for the uncertainty neighbouring countries, especially France, feel about the Federal Republic of Germany.

## No end to deterrence in sight in spite of hopeful signs

control agreement between Washington and Moscow.

This development is the more surprising as prophets of doom have lately forecast the end of disarmament bids and a new arms race.

Their imaginations were fired by President Reagan's announcement that the United States no longer felt bound by SALT 2, which it had never ratified and which had in any case expired.

Yet there seems to have been a breath of fresh spring air in the dialogue between the US President and the Soviet Party-leader.

Since June the proposals, letters and statements by both sides have, for the first time in years of standstill, contained the outlines of a possible arms

Regardless of lip service paid to Europe: what is involved is the latest variation on the fateful German fascination with a separate path independent of and opposed to the West.

Third and last, the task must be to ensure that free Western Europe gains a political and strategic identity to go with its cultural and economic identity.

It has both European and Atlantic dimensions. To think solely in terms of Europe would be, intentionally or unintentionally, to play Mr. Gorbachov's game; the Soviet leader would dearly like to rule the roost in his "European house."

Yet to think solely in transatlantic terms would be to fail in any attempt to piece Europe together.

A Europe that is resolved and has no alternative but to be the master of its own destiny has no choice but to bear in mind the British and French nuclear potential.

What is required of the Europeans is, as in the days of Robert Schuman and Konrad Adenauer, the temerity of realism.

The key concepts are logically and factually interlinked. They are:

- variable geometry of institutions;
- implementation of the Luxembourg resolutions on a wider European market and currency;
- technological headway, including space research policies associated with but independent of the United States;
- and, finally but first and foremost, the two pillars of Nato.

That would establish transatlantic ties on a basis of partnership and give Europe both a role and a responsibility in security and arms control.

No-one has a greater interest in security and arms control and no-one has greater responsibility for them than the Germans in the free part of their country.

What is needed is an appreciation of the true situation, a definition of our interests and the courage of our convictions.

Michael Stürmer  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 23 July 1986)



It must group a conventional force around the Anglo-French nuclear deterrent and devise an extended air defence capability as an accompaniment to SDI.

Yet the final guarantee must still derive from America's extended deterrence, which must stay firmly based in Europe in the form of US forces stationed close to the intra-German border.

The Pax Americana, inclusive of its nuclear guarantees, laid the groundwork for economic recovery in countries west of the intra-German border after 30 years of war and civil war in Europe.

What we now need is a Pax Atlantica, including an American share of responsibility in keeping with Kennedy's bipolar concept of which mention is so often made.

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## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Cavalier French attitude on conservation starts to grate on German nerves

Many Germans are at a loss to account for the careless way in which Paris reacts to Franco-German environmental problems.

The latest conflict has arisen in connection with Cattenom nuclear power station, only a few miles from the German border.

Eberhard Meller of the Confederation of German Industry (BDI) in Cologne, where he is head of environmental affairs, says he is seen by French counterparts as a deep green ecologist.

It makes him feel distinctly odd, especially as he sees himself as a staunch custodian of German industrial interests.

Misunderstandings of this kind just show how wildly French and German views differ on environmental matters.

Differences in economic potential and political outlook also contribute toward unequal readiness to protect the air, water and soil from harmful substances.

Both sides can take a dim view of each other as a result, and even the much-vaunted mainstay of Franco-German friendship was recently reviewed in a Brussels debate as a result.

Bonn Environment Minister Walter Wallmann is balking on friendly cooperation rather than confrontation and litigation in relations with France.

Political leaders in the Saar are less conciliatory. Saar Environment Minister Jo Leinen says the French are overtaxing Franco-German friendship with their Cattenom complex.

He prefers litigation to what Herr Wallmann terms cordial and confidential negotiations. "Politically," Herr Leinen says, "everything imaginable has been tried out in vain."

He has more in mind than the administrative court case. The Saar is to refuse permission for French nuclear power to be fed via the Saar into the European grid, the aim being to ensure that Cattenom is a commercial fiasco.

"If need be," Social Democrat Leinen says, "we will dismantle the pylons."

Christian Democrat Klaus Töpfer, Environment Minister in the neighbouring Rhineland-Palatinate, fears the domestic atomic energy dispute could impose a burden on foreign policy as a result.

Lutz Stavenhagen, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office, where he is responsible for European affairs, feels the only effect the Saar's court case has had is that the French have shelved all negotiations until the case has been heard.

Cattenom is certainly the latest and most irksome link in a chain of Franco-German environmental upsets.

Peugeot chief executive Jacques Calvet dismissed German environmental efforts in connection with vehicle emissions and catalytic converters as the handiwork of a "hysterical gang."

The French government obediently played for time on the issue in the European Community.

The Saar is the dirtiest river in Europe from where it is joined by the Rhine, a river used by a French chemical works in Carling as an open drain for waste that conveniently flows downstream into neighbouring Germany.

President Mitterrand is tight-lipped and shows no signs of appreciating German nuclear fears in the wake of Chernobyl.

"If everyone had taken as many security precautions as France, in respect of Cattenom," he told Chancellor Kohl,

Wirtschafts  
Woche

"The Soviet catastrophe need never have occurred."

This reaction is unlikely to have come as a surprise to the Chancellor even though Chernobyl by no means went unnoticed in France.

But French politicians of all hues, industrialists and trade unionists, nuclear exports and an overwhelming majority of public opinion are firmly convinced that a Chernobyl-style accident simply couldn't happen in a French power reactor.

French self-assurance almost inevitably results from economic compulsion and the aim of ensuring greater independence from oil imports.

Over 40 nuclear power stations meet two thirds of French demand for industrial and domestic electric power. France's current account deficit is so heavy it simply couldn't afford to import coal, oil and natural gas instead.

So atomic energy is a much more crucial mainstay of the present standard of living in France than it is in, say, Germany.

Cattenom would also establish a precedent. If the four reactor blocks on the Moselle had to be equipped with additional safety features extra safety precautions must logically be installed at other reactors.

Otherwise the French government would tacitly admit that it attached greater importance to German worries over the safety of nuclear installations than to French views on the subject.

French opinion tends in any case to attach priority to job security rather than to environmental protection. No leading French political party or group

hopes the German authorities will, after Chernobyl, show greater understanding for Austrian safety worries.

Chancellor Kohl, holidaying in Austria as ever, is bound to be questioned by Austrian newsmen about Wackersdorf.

He has recently said he is in favour of going ahead with the project but will, it is hoped, show greater understanding for Austrian feelings than Herr Strauss.

Wackersdorf may well upset relations between the two countries even more if Austrians take part in protest rallies in Bavaria. There are no signs yet of a solution satisfactory to both sides.

On the eve of the annual Mozart festival anti-Wackersdorf rallies were held in Salzburg. Herr Strauss was not expected to attend the festival's opening ceremony this year. Neither were members of the Bavarian Cabinet.

He has written a seven-page letter on the subject to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim saying, in a nutshell, that Austrian demands are outrageous.

Austria has no legal recourse by which to oppose construction work on the Wackersdorf site, but Vienna still

gives pride of place to ecological considerations.

The CGT, France's Communist trade union confederation, is the keenest advocate of atomic energy, arguing that even higher unemployment is the alternative.

German observers repeatedly attribute the limited importance attached to environmental protection in France to the poor performance of French industry.

Procrastination, delaying tactics and playing for time are the best way to describe French environmental protection policy in many instances.

For seven years the French National Assembly hesitated before finally, in 1983, ratifying the international agreement on protecting the quality of water in the Rhine.

By the terms of the agreement France will from next year pump six million tonnes of salt a year into the Rhine instead of the present seven million tonnes — in return for other parties to the agreement recompensing France for the extra expense.

Alsace potash mines still pump so much salt solution into the Rhine that the dry salt will fill 22 freight trains made up of 50 20-tonne wagons each.

While German environmentalists hope wind from France will blow in their own sails, German officials entrusted with negotiations are finding matters even more difficult.

It was French environmentalists in Alsace who forestalled the pumping of salt waste underground because of fear that ground water might be contaminated.

This local resistance in Alsace outweighed French readiness to abide by treaty commitments. This attitude is, anything, enhanced by the centralised pattern of decision-making, which leads to a political-industrial nexus.

A group of experts would be trying by October to come up with sensible alternative methods of disposal. They may come up with mere excuses. The 1976 agreement is so vague that loopholes are easily found.

The French have also undertaken to install from January 1987 a facility that will reduce the output of waste salt.

The German Foreign Office is now worried that France will stick to the letter of the agreement and merely start to

negotiate.

Leading French executives in major sectors are all the product of particular schools and have uniform views and outlooks on life.

Technocrats are interchangeable at many levels in Ministry, at the state-owned Electricité de France, at the atomic energy commission and other nationalised industries.

In France there is a tacit agreement between industry, the state and technology that prevents debate of any kind," says atomic energy expert Michel Bosser.

Were it not for this interplay, he argues, the French atomic energy programme could not possibly have been carried out at such speed.

This centralism is encountered among French diplomats too. French negotiators repeatedly amaze their German counterparts with swift and frank bargaining.

"They swap exchange rates for helicopters and trade industrial policy measures against Third World policies,"

Continued on page 6

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He is criticised for dismissing out of hand Austrian worries about the safety of the proposed nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf, Bavaria.

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But Foreign Minister Genscher and Jankowitsch conferred in Salzburg and agreed to let emotions cool down on the issue.

Raymund Hörliger

Bremer Nachrichten, 26 July 1986

set up this facility from next January. Construction will then take years complete.

The French are arguing that Alsace potash deposits will be exhausted by the end of the century.

Yet the Federal Republic has already paid France DM19m toward the cost of preparing test drilling for the original plan to pump the waste underground.

Switzerland is so annoyed by French procrastination that it has demanded a refund of its payments to Paris in this connection.

German politicians are now losing environmental awareness will increase in France. The French position has already changed, Herr Stavenhagen says.

As he puts it the change has been from a courteous smile marking his failure to appreciate the seriousness of the French to a greater understanding of the problem.

The French initially borrowed word "Waldsterben" or dying forest, for the German as an exotic and somewhat unrealistic concept.

But France is now growing more alarmed about trees dying in the Vosges, the Jura and the Massif Central, where up to one tree in four is sick and possibly dying.

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## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

## All eyes on events in the crucial middle ground

Yet while the major parties are slow to change, the smaller FDP has always been good for a swift about-turn.

At present movement on the political scene is ensured both by the blockbusting of an argument between FDP father-figure Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss and by the steady comeback to national politics staged by former Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

Count Lambsdorff's comeback is arguably the greater force for change. Ever since the Bonn district court virtually absolved him of the accusation of venality he has untiringly staked his claim to office, including a Cabinet portfolio.

Bent on a path to the overpopulated middle ground is a pragmatic decision voters arrive at individually in the polling booth.

In contrast, hostility toward compromise is part of the specifically German tendency toward inflexibility of political and moral concepts.

One of the leading German political parties is firmly convinced it is the political centre — even though it has swung one way and the other in coalition commitments.

The Free Democrats, or Liberals, have laid claim to the middle of the road for so long as a matter of course that they seem inured to accusations of being unprincipled and turncoats.

He seems slightly disconcerted by the seeming shift within the FDP at present. Why else should he have seen fit to issue a public denial of "talks" of the Free Democrats switching position to the CDU and the PDS, well-known FDP

A shrewd tactician and strategist, Herr Genscher is not the man to be intimidated by Franz Josef Strauss. The deeper the divide, he feels, the more voters will flock to the middle of the road.

Hamburg is not the only Land where Free Democrats are thinking in

Continued from page 1

as a calculated risk aimed at persuading Moscow to be more compliant.

The Kremlin would naturally deny, and strongly deny, any allegation that it had succumbed to a threat. Yet the Soviet Union has lately shown signs, at least in its negotiating proposals, of being reader to compromise.

One reason why President Reagan is so popular in the United States is that he has restored America's strength. This is clearly one reason why the Soviet Union has abandoned one untenable position after another.

In January 1983, the Soviet Foreign Minister was only to give this undertaking for the seven years until SDI research has been completed, as proposed by President Reagan. So Soviet readiness to compromise cannot be entirely ruled out on this point.

President Reagan, too, has nonetheless welcomed the Soviet offer, showing only that the US administration takes a more realistic view of the SDI programme.

American forward-based systems, in Europe, aircraft and short- and medium-range missiles, are no longer defined as strategic weapons.

The British and French nuclear weapons potential is no longer to count toward the strategic balance either.

All that now seems possible is a system protecting missile and command centres, thereby ensuring the survival of America's second-strike capability.

The British and French nuclear weapons potential is no longer to count toward the strategic balance either.

So we will continue to have to live with the deterrent for some time to come.

Dieter Schröder

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1986)

terms of new directions. But unlike Herr Genscher and FDP leader Martin Bangemann, whom Count Lambsdorff is not alone in feeling to be showing too little profile, he is keen to clarify matters.

That is easier said than done these days, and not just in the FDP. Voters in the Federal Republic, among other countries, have only just grown accustomed to the idea of two groups almost equal in size being at daggers drawn and incapable of compromise on nearly all major issues.

They are now coming to realise that dividing lines are substantial between left- and right-wing parties, as are rifts within parties and blocs.

Views differ on issues ranging from environmental protection to dealings with the Soviet Union, from atomic energy to European integration and from legal affairs to agriculture.

## ■ PERSPECTIVE

## Bid to sharpen city government: civil servants get dose of private enterprise

Civil servants and staff from private companies are swapping jobs for six-month spells under a scheme to improve local government in Hamburg.

It is the idea of a member of the Hamburg Senate (cabinet), Alfons Pawelczyk, who is a professional soldier.

It has already provided staff from both sides with unexpected insights.

A senior local government officer at Hamburg's administration department learnt in his surprise that staff in large private-enterprise firms were keener to reach decisions when customers' requirements had to be met at short notice.

An engineer from the company he was seconded to now realises that local government pay scales make no provision for merit, with the result that innovation and performance are not seen as particularly important, especially among junior grades.

The civil servant was seconded to Deutsche Philips in June 1985; the engineer, who is head of scientific and industrial electronics at Philips in Kassel, has worked at the Hamburg civil engineering department and the largely state-owned Hamburgische Elektrizitätswerke (HEW) since November 1985.

Pawelczyk is in charge of organisation, personnel and Hamburg's representation in Bonn.

The exchange scheme is still in its infancy. Three Hamburg civil servants have so far been seconded to Philips, where they were particularly interested in controlling, budgeting and organisation, while two Philips employees have gained first-hand knowledge of the civil service.

The chamber of commerce has been requested to make enquiries with a view to finding other companies interested in taking part in the exchange scheme. The first newcomers are already under consideration.

Hamburg would like to see all aspirants to senior grades in the civil service spend six months in private enterprise.

### Much to improve

It is no secret that collaboration between local government and private enterprise is not good.

"Private enterprise and public administration coexist inefficiently," a Hamburg banker says. "So an exchange scheme can only be welcomed."

"It will enable decision-makers in the civil service to learn more about management methods in free enterprise."

Pawelczyk feels industrial executives could do worse than see how public administration is run.

"They will come to appreciate that administrative decisions cannot be geared solely to speed and cost-efficiency."

In major respects the civil service must first make sure that decisions are in keeping with stated policy and enjoy political approval.

As a matter of principle senior civil service grades in Hamburg are only to be open to applicants with sufficient flexibility. "Mobility is a key prerequisite for promotion," Pawelczyk says.

### Frankfurter Rundschau

Before promotion above a certain level successful applicants will be expected to have worked in at least two different categories of work.

Similar yardsticks are under consideration for very senior grades, in which staff are not to serve in any one capacity for longer than eight years.

The job must stay but the man must move on, Hamburg's policymakers have decided.

Traineeship schemes are to be extended to include Hamburg's representative offices in Bonn and at the European Community in Brussels, where Hamburg and other Länder, much to the Foreign Ministry's chagrin, have set up liaison offices to look after their regional interests.

Alternative civil service appointments are being sought for teachers, partly with a view to mobility and partly because of the need to economise.

Teachers with civil servant status cannot be dismissed even if their schools are closed down for lack of pupils.

Numbers of children per class are still high and tens of thousands of qual-

Hamburg feels it has too many teachers on its payroll in relation to the declining numbers of children at school, so teachers who are no longer needed are to be offered alternative work (if they want it).

A clearing house has been set up for them and others who are interested in switching to another department. The saving is self-evident. Existing staff can be transferred to newly-created jobs and new staff don't need to be hired.

Teachers were notified of the opportunity last December and 281 have applied to the clearing house for consideration. This August 45 are to be transferred to other local government departments.

Some of the 23 women and 22 men are to work for the arts department (in museums and civic arts activities). Others are to work as teachers in prison. Others are to work for the protocol department at the Rathaus, where visitor services are to be improved.

This option has not met with undivided approval. Teachers' unions point out that teaching jobs are quietly axed while lessons aren't held in some subjects at many schools because staff aren't available.

Letters written by groups claiming responsibility for raids regularly list categories that ought to make certain companies keenly conscious of the risk they run of being the next to be bombed.

Identified teachers are out of work and stand no chance of ever working in their profession.

There could be even more of a run-pus at Hamburg's universities, which are due for a shake-down in the year ahead because student intake is declining too.

Universities are being advised that the new University of Technology in Harburg is doing excellent work by seeking to cooperate closely with all facilities in its area.

Fears have been voiced that the authorities might now try to resort to even more drastic strong-arm tactics for universities to adjust to economic exigencies.

"What courses of study will be more or less in the public interest in future will depend on how we want to live future and is, to this extent, a subject for political decision-making," says Scientific Affairs Senator Klaus Michael Meyer-Abich.

Trouble is likely to come to a head when changes in the civil service and public administration are no longer vised on a voluntary basis.

Initial moves have shown that the courts will require the state to proceed with caution. Yet Herr Pawelczyk is convinced that fundamental changes are indispensable.

"It would be disgraceful if changes were to be blocked by the courts," he says. "That would be irresponsible to taxpayers and something no-one in private enterprise could possibly afford."

Letters written by groups claiming responsibility for raids regularly list categories that ought to make certain companies keenly conscious of the risk they run of being the next to be bombed.

They include the "arms trade," "SDI,"

and the United States in the Middle East.

A further issue is whether there is such a thing as an independent road midway between communism and capitalism for the Third World. What, for that matter, will Turkey's future importance be for Europe?

Now number of African countries are abandoning communist models it would be disastrous for Western values to fall into disrepute in Africa merely because South Africa claimed its racial policies stood for them.

The West must set itself more clearly apart from South Africa, the Ebenhausen eggheads say. Another study advises against boosting German arms exports to the Third World.

Security policy research is being stepped up. "The missile modernisation debate," Zunker says, "showed there to be a considerable shortfall in this sector."

might an increase in conventional armament raise the nuclear threshold? What direction are trends in military technology moving in? These and other issues are under review."

That is why one report accused the Social Democrats of having fallen for an East Bloc trick while in office, while Chancellor Kohl's government cannot be happy about a recommendation to the US government to concentrate more on cooperation and less on confrontation in Central America.

About 60 reports a year are published. Many are promptly classified and locked away in Bonn's strong-rooms. No one abroad needs to know what policy aspects the Bonn government is reviewing. Pressure might then be brought to bear on policy review decision-makers.

Face-to-face talks between politicians and eggheads can be of enormous importance. What politicians particularly value is that their bright ideas are then not immediately attributed to an Ebenhausen egghead.

"We simply supply ideas and aids to decision-making," Herr Zunker says. "What the politicians do with them is their business."

One report deals with a basic pattern found to be followed by the Soviet Union in crisis. Another looked into the conflicts of interest between Europe

## Eggheads under the yolk at Eggenberg

paper but a board of governors calls the tune. Members of this body, which decides on research priorities, include Wolfgang Schäuble, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, and Chancellor Kohl's foreign policy adviser Horst Teitschik.

Other members include Social Democrat Karsten Voigt, an SPD foreign affairs specialist, and Georg Leber, a former Defence Minister, Bosch supervisory board chairman Hans Mérkle and scientist and philosopher Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker.

This year the Chancellor's Office has budgeted for DM14.8m toward the cost of running this unique facility.

It originated 25 years ago when politicians and academic experts met to consider how expert findings could be best put to practical political use. In 1962 the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (Science and Politics Foundation) was set up.

In 1965 the Bonn Bundestag decided to set up the Research Institute for International Politics and Security in Ebenhausen, since when the Haus Eggenberg eggheads have plugged a gap.

Planning staff at the Chancellor's Office and other government departments are guided by political guidelines. University research in contrast need have no practical relevance whatever.

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"It will enable decision-makers in the civil service to learn more about management methods in free enterprise."

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"They will come to appreciate that administrative decisions cannot be geared solely to speed and cost-efficiency."

In major respects the civil service must first make sure that decisions are in keeping with stated policy and enjoy political approval.

As a matter of principle senior civil service grades in Hamburg are only to be open to applicants with sufficient flexibility. "Mobility is a key prerequisite for promotion," Pawelczyk says.

The Chancellor's Office may pay the

10 August 1986 - No. 1238

## ■ TERRORISM

## Lives of innocent more expendable as range of potential targets grows

### Handelsblatt

Terrorist bomb raids, especially by the Red Army Faction (RAF), are on the increase. Many more take place than hit the headlines.

Only the more spectacular attacks,

such as the murder of Siemens executive Karl Heinz Beckurt and his chauffeur,

are given news coverage.

The latest bomb raids have been at the Fraunhofer Institute of Laser Technology in Aachen and the Dornier works in Immenstaad on Lake Constance.

These categories, variously arranged in different contexts, basically amount to a programme.

They are the target group of companies particularly threatened by professional terrorists, including the RAF and other groups, such as the Revolutionary Cells and Red Army, that are fast catching up with the RAF in "quality."

Raids are growing more dangerous as terrorists grow increasingly prepared to risk the lives of innocent bystanders.

Targets have been checked in Essen, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf, Erlangen and many other places.

In addition to the raids already mentioned a case of arson occurred near Frankfurt a few weeks ago in which the research laboratory of a high-tech firm was burnt to the ground.

Letters written by groups claiming responsibility for raids regularly list categories that ought to make certain companies keenly conscious of the risk they run of being the next to be bombed.

They seem to rely on the law of averages which, of course, makes it seem fairly unlikely that they themselves will ever be terrorist targets.

This may be true of very small firms

and research facilities, but a specialised company with a payroll of 50, 100 or 200 that has made a name for itself in its sector is in danger nowadays.

To have made a name for itself need not necessarily mean the firm is widely known.

Terrorists well know where they can gain access to source material listing the names of important firms.

They know which are the important congresses and who takes part in them.

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They are the target group of companies particularly threatened by professional terrorists, including the RAF

## ■ WORLD BANK REPORT ON THIRD WORLD

## Future is in the fields, not on the assembly line

DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE SONNTAGSBLATT

There is widespread agreement today that encouraging Third World countries to industrialise has been a mistake.

The feeling is that if the land were able to feed those who live on it, there would not be such an exodus of people to the cities.

The World Bank deals with this issue in its latest World Development Report in which it says that if a government fixes low cereal prices, it might provide cheap food but it also causes a drop in production.

The report says:

- The future of the Third World does not lie on the assembly line but in the fields.

- Agriculture is the basis of the economy in the world's poorest countries.

- In many developing countries, a healthy agricultural sector is essential for both long-term development and short-term stability.

On the day after the report was publicly presented in Bonn, journalists and experts gathered near Bonn at a seminar organised by the Weltlungerhilfe famine relief organisation.

Most of the voluntary overseas workers at the seminar would probably agree with everything in the report.

Most of their activities set out to improve the lot of the rural population.

Even those who work in the urban slums know that the cities are bursting at the seams because of the crushing rural poverty.

If the land were able to feed the people living on it there would not be such an exodus to the cities.

Today there is widespread agreement that it was a mistake to insist on industrialisation in the Third World.

New strategies are needed to help the poorest developing countries. Opinions differ, however, on how.

The World Bank takes a liberal stance. Even the fact that it now receives more interest rate payments from many developing countries than the money it gives them cannot shake its belief in market forces.

It emphasises economic growth and developing countries' own efforts.

The analysis of the "take-off" situation for these countries, on the other hand, sounds rather more pessimistic.

Although there has been a growth trend for four years now the world economy is slow to recover.

Despite positive stimuli, such as the drop in oil prices, real interest rate levels and worldwide inflation, many highly-indebted developing countries will find it difficult in the near future to sustain economic growth.

World Development Report feels that a liberalisation of markets and the elimination of price distortions would provide the answer.

The fact that many countries neglect their farmers in favour of industry and urban areas is a particular obstacle to an improvement of the situation.

If a government fixes low cereal prices it may provide cheap food, but it also causes a drop in cereal production. The World Bank emphasises that price

signals are also needed in developing countries.

The World Bank is just as critical of the agricultural policies pursued by industrialised countries.

The surplus production of the European Community and the United States have led to serious disruptions on international markets.

The developing countries themselves are often those who suffer most from such policies.

The World Bank calls upon industrialised countries to change their agricultural policies in the interests of the world food supply situation.

Admittedly, all the World Bank can do is appeal to its sponsors.

Whereas in the case of developing countries the World Bank can exert greater influence via the credit-lending screw, it relies on goodwill in the case of industrialised countries.

Unfortunately, there doesn't seem too much of that around.

Agriculture appears to be the sacred cow of the western world.

Only the best fodder, e.g. the European Community's budget, is good enough, it seems, to ensure its well-being.

The latest trade war skirmishes between the European Community and the United States show how bitter the fight is for every blade of grass on the pastures of subsidisation.

One expert on Africa, Walter Michler, pointed out that during the last two years the flow of capital between the First and the Third World has changed direction.

Although Latin American countries are in particular need of capital only about \$23bn could be spent.

The reason? The countries in question were unable to provide "their share" of the project, i.e. their own funds.

Help towards self-help is only possible in cases where a country's own resources can be activated and mere handouts avoided.

Even organisations such as Terre des Hommes, which strongly advocated the principle of self-help, finds itself increasingly forced to be disloyal to its principles.

Growing poverty makes nutrition advisory services and basic health services meaningless.

These are replaced by soup kitchens, which make poor countries even more dependent.

In view of this situation many people actively involved in development aid are bitter about the fact that the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation has declared "help towards self-help" as its new motto.

As long as capital keeps on flowing from the poor to the rich countries development aid can be no more than a repair work to prevent the very worst.

Up to now, mainly left-wing circles called for general debt clearance for Third World countries.

These circles were recently given the surprising backing of members of the US Congress, who called for a revision of debt for developing countries.

After all, they argued, how can the United States get rid of its balance of trade deficit if the Third World keeps on exporting and avoids importing at all costs in an effort to pay its debts?

The French themselves are now beginning to worry, however, that commitments to European partnership may fall foul of this official flexibility.

The World Bank emphasises that price

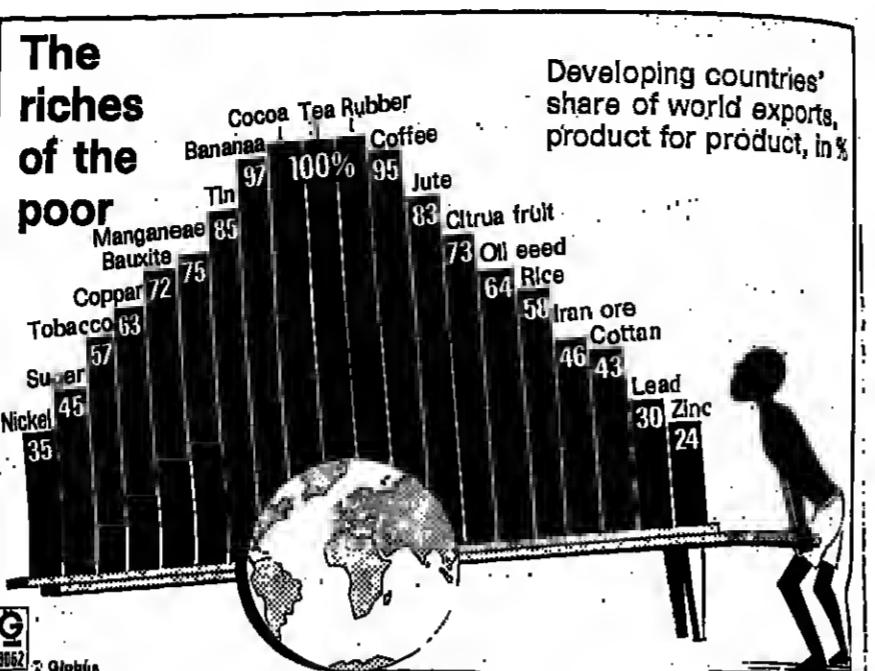
Continued from page 2

says an experienced but bemused German diplomat.

German negotiators can seldom react swiftly enough. As Ministers insist on their constitutional right to reach independent decisions on matters relating to their portfolios, inter-Ministerial agreements in Bonn can take ages.

Further delays seem likely now the Länder have seen fit to play a more active part in European Community policy.

The French themselves are now beginning to worry, however, that commitments to European partnership may fall foul of this official flexibility.



CDU/CSU parliamentary group focuses on this aspect."

Although Pinger makes a brief reference to the fact that the sharp drop in raw materials prices and the protectionism of industrialised countries are also responsible for the crisis in many developing countries, he is mainly interested in the mistakes made by others.

During the discussion organised by Weltlungerhilfe, however, Pinger met with very little approval for his views.

Most other speakers stressed that the crisis facing Third World countries can only be overcome via adjustment measures à la World Bank.

The adverse effects of indebtedness are too serious for developing countries to cope with themselves.

In 1985, for example, the Inter-American Development Bank provided financial support to the tune of roughly \$250 million for projects in Latin America.

According to the Law Against Restraints of Competition the Cartel Office

there are also practical reasons for the lack of collaboration between development aid and famine relief organisations.

There is still no generally acceptable concept on how to reduce indebtedness.

If all debts were remitted what would happen to the banks' outstanding debts?

How can a renewed spiralling of debts be prevented?

Up to now the relief organisations have been able to avoid having to find an answer to these questions.

In the meantime, however, indebtedness has increased to such a degree in many countries that the work and objectives of relief organisations are in jeopardy.

The lack of capital in many countries threatens the principle of "help towards self-help".

But the Commission has aroused greater bank displeasure this time round than in it has in past reports.

Behind the economic jargon is concealed the simple but effective manoeuvre used by companies in take-over bids that gets round Cartel Office controls.

According to the Law Against Restraints of Competition the Cartel Office

No. 1238 - 10 August 1986

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

## ■ FINANCE

## Banks accused of helping takeovers side-step cartel regulations

This intention, like so many other mergers, came to grief in the Federal Cartel Office. Eventually an arrangement was made involving an interim holding company, in which MBB and Diehl of Nuremberg each held 50 per cent. This company held a 24.95 per cent of the Krauss-Maffei shares.

Three major banks held 31 per cent in Krauss-Maffei, 24.45 per cent was held by the Landesanstalt für Aufbauanierung, a finance institution owned by the state of Bavaria, 15 per cent by Buderus and 3.6 per cent by small private investors.

The CDU/CSU/FDP coalition does not see the effects of the Commission's five-per-cent suggestion in quite the same light as the SPD and the Greens. Even Lambsdorff who has for a long time called for a limitation on bank holdings in companies, has said that the recommendations "go too far".

Lambsdorff, as Economic Affairs Minister, called for a limit of 15 per cent and he repeated this at the beginning of this year.

His successor in office and party colleague Martin Bangemann is reserving his position as to how far and whether he will implement the Commission's demands.

A government statement cannot be expected until the end of this year at the earliest, possibly only after the general election in January 1987.

In April Bangemann's state secretary Otto Schlecht expressed the opinion that the government must deal with the matter if merger controls were being evaded to an increasing degree by the participation of banks in mergers.

Unlike the Monopolies Commission, Schlecht calls for a new all-purpose clause.

The Cartel Office would then be obliged to examine the substantial holdings an acquirer has in a company taking over.

(Wirtschaftswoche, Düsseldorf, 18 July 1986)

in non-banks is limited to five per cent, of a company's equity the commercial influence of the banks on essential lending would be limited.

The problem of the evasion of the critical threshold for merger controls would also be "decisively eased".

Exceptions should only be considered in participation in bank-related companies, so long as they fulfilled banking functions.

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The Monopolies Commission, in its 589-page report, found fault with the assistance the banks give in merger moves. It pointed out that a concentration of power into the hands of the banks has been taking place since the middle of the 1970s and this had increased in recent years.

The Cartel Office in Berlin has drawn the Monopolies Commission's attention to a whole series of cases using the "temporary investment" technique, the first of the cases being the Metro/Knufhof merger in which a Swiss bank participated. In its report the Monopolies Commission cites the case of the aviation and space corporation MBB and Krauss-Maffei, as an example of evasion of merger controls.

The Commission has drawn attention to the banks' increasing economic power for a long time, along with the role banks play as financiers, the influence they can wield with proxy voting rights and their own shareholdings, and the importance they have on supervisory boards.

The Commission states in its recent report, as it has frequently pointed out in the past, that "If banks' participation

mission takes note of these factors, for there is bound to be further discussion of the matter from this viewpoint.

The second nerve to be touched concerns the Commission's demand that a limit of five per cent should be imposed on banks' participation in non-banks.

The Commission members have brought this up again, because the concentration of power into the hands of the banks has increased. They are of the view that increased participation by banks in companies is to be deplored, particularly in cases where companies are trying to gain holdings in another business.

The Federal Cartel Office in Berlin has realised over the past few years that its hands are tied. There are a lot of cases that need to be investigated but cannot be because current merger controls make such investigations impossible.

The banks would not be in a position to offer assistance of this kind if their participation was limited to just five per cent.

The changes recommended by the Monopolies Commission are certainly not emergency measures that will avert an economic cardiac arrest at the last moment.

The Commission has merely underlined the sector where prophylactic measures could be applied to prevent further deterioration of workable competition.

There is time to come to decisions calmly, but not to allow things just to carry on uncontrolled.

Helmut Matz-Mannhart

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 12 July 1986)

Staatsanwaltschaft

Wirtschaftszeitung

Wirtschaftswoche

Wirtschaftszeitung



## ■ THE ARTS

## Writers may be blessed with a Muse but that doesn't pay the bills

A survey in Cologne reveals that writers there have a hard time surviving. Few make a living out of writing. Most have to do extra work.

There are a lot of writers in Cologne. One reason is the prospect of supplementing their income writing for one of the four broadcasting organisations there, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, Deutsche Welle, Deutschlandfunk and the British Forces Broadcasting System.

The survey was carried out by Jürgen Gerhards and Helmut Anheier for Cologne University's social studies research unit.

Fifteen researchers interviewed 149 writers and found that:

- A third earn nothing at all from writing;
- 77 per cent earn less than half their income from writing;
- More than half earn less than a tenth of their income from writing;
- 30 per cent have no pension rights or insurance cover for old age;
- Average earnings for the non-established writers interviewed are DM2,025 a month.

The writers interviewed were, Gerhards says, frank and cooperative. Their freelance work helps to ensure survival and goes a long way toward explaining why over half the writers interviewed felt Cologne was important as a place to live.

There are well-known modern women composers such as Nadia Boulanger, Germaine Tailleferre, Grazyna Bacewicz and Tona Scherchen.

Yet there are fewer than there should be, especially in Germany. Why? Various reasons have been put forward:

- Historic neglect is one theory. Women have always composed music but their efforts have been dismissed.
- Oppression takes this argument one step further, arguing that creative women have constantly been discouraged by jealous men — fathers, brothers and husbands.

This discouragement is seen over and above the biological and social burdens that beset women in virtually all walks of life.

Felix Mendelssohn strongly and effectively discouraged his sister Fanny when she tried her hand at composing music. Gustav Mahler similarly discouraged his wife Alma.

- Women's music, the third argument, works on the assumption that women composers adopt a women's approach, that is alien to the accepted, male concept of music.

Evidence can be put forward in support of all these claims, but none is entirely convincing.

So the only option is to fight prejudice, to make women composers in history better known and to ensure that present-day women composers are given a better hearing.

A four-day festival was held at Dilsberg, near Heidelberg, to popularise and publicise women in music.

It was sponsored by the Society of Friends of Chamber Music, Heidelberg, who hold annual concerts at Dilsberg, the Women and Music Working Party,

## Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

no longer plays the major role it once did, whereas literary journals loom large.

Work by fellow-writers is also rated important. On average writers read 24 new books a year — always assuming they are telling the truth.

In contrast they on average attend only two readings a year by other writers. So one is bound to wonder whether they prefer the splendid isolation of an ivory tower or simply too lazy to get out and about.

They certainly don't meet each other much. The Cologne branch of the German Writers' Association is the largest in the city but only a third of its members regularly attend meetings.

Their social situation is none too promising either. Writers in this category are, Gerhards says, "neither informed about themselves nor friends with other members of the periphery".

Other striking points revealed by the survey are:

- Over 41 per cent of Cologne writers are not members of an established church, as against 16.9 per cent in 1984 for the population as a whole.

Cologne is a cathedral city with strong Roman Catholic traditions, so Gerhards may be right in tentatively suggesting that literature may be seen as a substitute for religion.

• Literary agents are almost insignificant in Cologne if answers to two further questions are any guide.

They were: "Who would you ask for advice if you went through a sticky patch in writing a book?" and "Whose criticism of your work counts most in your opinion?"

About one in three is married to a companion or best friend (11.8 and 18.6 per cent respectively). Fellow-writers and publishers' readers (11.7 per cent) pale in comparison.

Writers were even less interested what the critics felt (nine per cent) than audiences reacted at public readings (2.8 per cent).

Gerhards attributes this outlook to the fairly unprofessional way in which the literary scene is run.

Literary circles, coffee houses and similar meeting places have also declined in importance, certainly in Cologne, where the emphasis is definitely on the private sector.

The 149 Cologne writers were also 105 questions. Computer evaluation of their replies already fills entire files and possible inferences and conclusions are to be published in book form.

They may then serve as a bedrock of information for arts bodies, for instance. But sponsors are still being sought to finance publication.

Emmanuel van Sels  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 23 July 1986)

Continued from page 1

the payment of DM650m in outstanding liabilities from the parent company in London.

It is not clear whether BP in London will agree.

Last year, the parent company took over the SCS Scientific Consulting GmbH, the biggest management consulting agency in the Federal Republic which up until then was a subsidiary of Deutsche BP.

Rather Hugo  
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 25 July 1986)

## Theories about why there are not more women composers

set up in 1978, and Gedok, the Women Artists' Association.

The four-day festival of concerts, lectures and debates is to be followed the year after next by an International Congress on Women in Music.

Dilsberg is a fortress and the festival was intended as a stronghold — but not as a ghetto. Men were allowed both to attend, to take part and to share in the organisation.

But composer Robert Wittinger came under heavy fire when he argued that under heavy fire when he argued that feminists tended to overstate their case on discrimination; male composers had just as hard a time of it but didn't complain so bitterly.

The debate was scaled down to a note of greater realism when young women composers at the festival told audiences more about themselves.

They included Violeta Dinescu, whose opera *Hunger und Durst* was premiered last November, Adriana Hölszky, who teaches at Stuttgart college of music and is running a composers' workshop in Darmstadt during the summer holidays, and Susanne Erdmann.

All three have been commissioned to write the music for new operas. All are busy working composers and prize-winners. All are aware of discrimination but cannot really claim to have suffered from it themselves.

The younger generation seemed in debate to be slowly losing sight of the problem as seen by their elders, arguably because times are changing.

In the United States there are 1,500-2,000 women among the roughly 10,000 registered composers of "serious" music. In Poland there are about 200 women composers.

Ruth Schonthal, born in Hamburg in 1925, told a tale typical of Jewish emigres of her age. She was a pupil of Paul Hindemith and is now an active and respected composer in the New World.

In the music she writes (and plays as an accomplished pianist) she remains faithful to her lost home and the idea of a better German culture.

Her work has a nostalgic ring of Schumann and Mahler, although there can be no mistaking the counterpoint provided by clusters and piano work along the lines of Henry Cowell that upsets this idyll.

Is composing of this kind typical of women? This epithet might surely be better deserved by the specifically female viewpoint and experience reflected in Fragments from a Woman's Diary, which feature "naughty" children.

Ruth Schonthal was a composer whose work was previously unknown against the background of New Music.

What about the past? Musicologist Eva Wellesz came across Johanna Kinkel, an 1848 Bonn revolutionary and writer to the *Blätter von Arnim* circle, while still a student in Bonn.

Johanna Kinkel was a talented amateur and as such may deserve to have been forgotten, but not for her work on

music theory. Her essay on Chopin was far ahead of her time.

Another woman composer who has gone largely unnoticed is Barbara Strozzi, 1619-1664, from Venice.

As a contemporary of Buxtehude she was a volcano of spirited musicality, at times tending toward caricature.

She gave the movement a tremendous impetus, heralding Vivaldi and Bach. She was, in other words, more than a mere musician of her day and age.

In early centuries of economic prosperity such as the cities of Renaissance Italy there were equal rights for creative women, witness Barbara Strozzi in Venice and Francesca and Settimia Caccini in Florence.

So what becomes of women composers largely depend on cultural circumstances. Composing music is a job and a career that seldom earns a living.

It has often been pursued by aristocratic matrons and princesses of Prussia, a pupil of Bach's grandson.

The festival unwittingly identified those women to whom extraneous circumstances can affect a woman's career in music.

Violeta Dinescu, and Adriana Hölszky, who both studied at the Hochschule für Musik und Theater in Berlin, are looking forward to meeting their teacher Mieke Marbe again.

She had been invited to take part in the festival but it was not until the last minute that the organisers learned she had been refused an exit visa.

Husbands and brothers no longer seem to be the main obstacle faced by women composers. In this case, officialdom.

Die Zeit, Hamburg, 25 July 1986

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 25 July 1986)

## ■ EDUCATION

## Bureaucrats, language problems, lack of cash, plague foreign students

Visa difficulties are one reason why fewer foreigners are applying to study at German universities, says a report by a university research unit.

Visa regulations were tightened in 1982 and there are regional variations in how they are applied.

This seems to contradict Bonn Education Minister Dorothee Wilms when she says university and vocational courses for foreigners make a major contribution toward international understanding and the dissemination of German language and literature.

"They are extremely important for the Federal Republic of Germany's external relations as a whole," she said in reply to a parliamentary question.

But the government notes "with alarm" that the number of applications by foreigners for university places and preparatory language courses has been on the decline for some time.

Fewer and fewer students are coming from developing countries.

Newly published findings of a survey by the HIS university research unit unveil some of the reasons.

The findings are based on interviews with experts and those affected, including a survey of foreign students.

In recent years there have been about 69,000 foreign students — a third women — in German universities according to Education Ministry statistics.

Half the foreign students are from

### DER TAGESSPIEGEL

European countries, including 15,600 from other European Community countries.

The largest group from non-member European countries, 8,780, are from Turkey. Many Turkish students do not count because they completed secondary education in the Federal Republic.

More than 20,000 come from Asia — most from Iran, followed by Indonesia, South Korea and Japan.

A further 7,360 students came from America, about half from the United States, and 4,120 from Africa.

The first hurdle would-be foreign students must scale is the visa application.

In 1982 stricter visa regulations were enforced, the rules having for years been relaxed for students.

Students from all countries except other members of the European Community and a select group of eight other states had to have a visa before arriving in Germany.

Visas are only issued provided they have sufficient financial resources to fund their studies and have been given a place at either university or preparatory college.

The survey indicates that politicians

seem to have underestimated the difficulties this requirement has caused.

In 1983 the Foreign Office eased the situation slightly by issuing study application visas to enable would-be students to visit Germany and arrange a course of study. Once they were enrolled they could then apply for a visa.

But this category of visa is only valid for three months, which the survey shows is simply not long enough in which to visit the Federal Republic, tour universities and gain admission.

Besides, different criteria are applied by different Länder in issuing study application visas, with the result that certain Länder predominate.

The full student visa is then valid for only one or two years and so has to be renewed more than once.

Experts are critical of extraneous criteria applied in deciding whether or not to issue or renew a student visa.

Applications may, for instance, be refused because the authorities are keen to prevent proliferation of foreign nationals in a certain town or area. Universities ought, the survey says, to be given wider powers.

At all events the initial visa, issued for a period during which foreign students face particularly serious difficulties of all kinds, ought to be granted for two years, not one.

Foreign students claim to have been told by local government officials that they are a burden on the German economy. In individual instances the Aliens' Act is enforced more strictly than envisaged.

One aliens department is said to have insisted on students proving they had at least 14 square metres of accommodation even though rooms in most student hostels were much smaller.

Despite these difficulties the Education Ministry is keen to retain the current arrangements and does not see them as in any way to blame for the alleged decline in numbers of students from developing countries.

Statistics have yet to prove there has been a decline, it is argued, and even if there is it could well be due mainly to economic conditions in many developing countries making it impossible for students to study abroad.

In 1984 Federal government scholarships totalled DM 83m and Land government scholarships DM 15m.

This year the Bundestag has launched an emergency fund for foreign students in difficulties such as may arise via there are political upheavals in their countries.

Many Iranian students suddenly found themselves high and dry after the Islamic revolution, for instance.

Political changes are usually the reason why students prefer not to return home. Reintegration ought, it is felt, to be promoted during their course of study.

The Federal Republic is at a disadvantage here in comparison with former colonial powers. Would-be students from French-speaking countries prefer to study in France; would-be students from English-speaking countries would sooner study in Britain or the United States.

All are countries with education systems in which Third World students feel more at home because they often closely resemble the system in use in their own countries.

The German system of specialised colleges is virtually unknown abroad and its diplomas are often not recognised. Yet the academic advisory council feels college courses are particularly

suitable for foreign students because they combine theory and practice.

Students from developing countries have engineering, maths, science, medical, agriculture, forestry and nursing as their preferences. All except medicine are taught at German colleges.

So most foreign nationals at the colleges are young people who have been to German secondary schools. They are children of migrant workers who have gained university entrance qualifications in the Federal Republic. In 1983 about one in three of 15,600 foreign first-year students were educated in Germany. New admission arrangements are being made for young people in this category.

At present they are at a disadvantage in relation to "bona fide" foreigners whose grades are usually over-geared in comparison with German ones.

The survey also indicates that foreign students are roughly as successful as their German counterparts. At full universities they take only 1.7 semesters longer to complete their courses, plus previous language courses where applicable.

The first year is the toughest. Fifty per cent of course-switchers switch courses in the first two semesters. They either had misconceived ideas about their chosen course of study or were misinformed.

The colleges where foreign students are taught German and otherwise prepared for university study in Germany are uniformly felt by experts to have difficulty in reconciling their many tasks.

Teaching German is one, eliminating shortcomings in previous schooling is another, while they are also expected to prepare would-be students for the chosen course of study.

Stricter differentiation between subjects or closer attention to individual problems could well help to improve matters in many cases.

One aliens department is said to have insisted on students proving they had at least 14 square metres of accommodation even though rooms in most student hostels were much smaller.

Unlike foreign students who are paid grants (usually foreign students who went to school in Germany) or have been awarded scholarships, they have to work their way through college.

The survey recommends easing employment restrictions and awarding more scholarships for foreign students in this category.

In 1984 Federal government scholarships totalled DM 83m and Land government scholarships DM 15m.

This year the Bundestag has launched an emergency fund for foreign students in difficulties such as may arise via there are political upheavals in their countries.

Many Iranian students suddenly found themselves high and dry after the Islamic revolution, for instance.

Political changes are usually the reason why students prefer not to return home. Reintegration ought, it is felt, to be promoted during their course of study.

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Continued on page 19

## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

## Danger of disturbing the atmospheric balance of Greenhouse Earth

The atmosphere that surrounds the Earth and makes life on it possible is much more closely interlinked with the biosphere than has been supposed, says a German environmental research scientist.

It is where the oxygen and carbon dioxide cycle, so vital for photosynthesis by plants and breathing by man and animals, and the equally vital water cycle take place.

In addition to nitrogen, oxygen and argon, which between them make up 99.9 per cent of the atmosphere, there are countless substances crucial despite being around only in infinitesimally small quantities.

Trace substances in the atmosphere play a key role in essential nutrient cycles, cycles that largely take place in the soil dissolved in rainwater.

The cycles of these various trace substances shield the surface of the planet from lethal short-wave solar radiation. Trace substances largely determine the climate.

They regulate the Earth's balance of radiation, they account for the greenhouse effect that has made the Earth habitable in the cold of the universe.

They are also the basic substances that are converted by chemical processes in the atmosphere into toxic substances that wreak havoc on the environment.

Wolfgang Seiler, new head of the

being in its reaction to changes in surroundings or initial conditions. As a result of its complex interaction with the biosphere natural and man-made upsets are offset to some extent.

But if these disturbances exceed certain levels the chemical make-up of the atmosphere undergoes such stark changes that sensitive eco-systems governed by trace substances in the atmosphere are thrown off balance.

Changes in flora and fauna then result. Forest damage on a scale many would only have felt possible in industrial areas occurs in clean-air Alpine regions, for instance.

"We cannot rule out the possibility," Seiler says, "that we are pushing a range of environmental problems we have failed to recognise as such before us, a barrage that will preoccupy us more intensively in the near future."

Using intensive measurement programmes featuring balloons, aircraft, ships and land-based stations (on mountain peaks, for instance) the global distribution of many major trace substances in the troposphere and the stratosphere up to altitudes of 40-50 km has been ascertained.

Scientists have discovered at an altitude of about 30 km (20 miles) a layer with a higher concentration of ozone, which almost totally absorbs the lethal ultra-violet radiation in sunlight, thereby making life in its present form on Earth possible.

In this layer ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) is formed by the photolysis of oxygen and the recombination of atomic and molecular oxygen, which is again destroyed by photolysis.

The temperature increase in higher latitudes in both the northern and southern hemispheres will be well above, those for the tropics well below average.

Even a minor increase in the methane count (in comparison with carbon dioxide) could lead to perceptible changes in climate — up to and including melting polar icecaps.

Methane is mainly created by biological processes during decomposition of organic substances in anaerobic conditions and then released into the atmosphere.

Between 70 and 100 million tons of methane a year are produced in beef of and released into the atmosphere. Anaerobic sediment in the world's rice fields produces a further 70-170 million tons of methane a year.

Combustion of biomass accounts for 56-100 million tons of CH<sub>4</sub> industry for a further 75 million tons at most.

It is small wonder that the growth rate of methane concentration over the past 300 years largely tallies with that of population growth.

Nitric oxide (NO) shows what minor quantities can affect the chemistry of the atmosphere.

Nitric oxide plays a key role in the photochemistry of the troposphere, affecting the concentration and distribution of ozone in the troposphere.

Information so far available indicates that ozone is likely to be created in the atmosphere by means of oxidation of hydrocarbons once the nitric oxide count exceeds 10 parts per billion.

At lower concentrations the same chain of reaction causes a reduction in the ozone count.

Birgit Pleischmann, F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709, D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 21 July 1986)

and by creating chlorine atoms. Although this complex interrelationship may not yet be entirely clear, estimates all indicate that the ozone count in the stratosphere and the protective effect of the ozone layer will slowly decline if several hundred thousand tons of spray can gas continue to be pumped into the atmosphere every year.

A further man-made effect contributes toward the lower concentration of stratospheric ozone. N<sub>2</sub>O is created by microorganisms in the soil and released into the atmosphere as a result of organic substances decomposing.

Once in the stratosphere it is converted into nitric oxides that interfere in the stratospheric ozone cycle.

N<sub>2</sub>O is a gas that occurs naturally but the rate at which it is emitted by the soil has increased substantially in recent years as nitrogen-based mineral fertiliser has grown steadily more popular.

It is also created when fossil fuels are burnt.

A further problem is the growing quantity of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) in the atmosphere. It is closely associated with world population growth and linked with food output, for instance.

In 1700 the tropospheric methane count was 0.7 parts per million. It now stands at 1.7 parts per million.

At the moment the tropospheric methane count is increasing by roughly one per cent per annum.

Information about the atmospheric methane count in bygone centuries can now be gained by analysing air bubbles trapped in Arctic and Antarctic ice.

This increase in the tropospheric methane count has led, on average for the entire troposphere, to a mean increase in temperature of 0.2°C.

That may not seem much but the higher temperatures that may be expected in future will differ widely in relation to geographical latitude.

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Franz Frisch

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 24 July 1986)

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### Meteorological stations all over the world



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## ■ HORIZONS

## Green light for blackout in red-light district

**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

The most lucrative red-light stretch in West Germany is 200 metres of side-road off a main highway north of Munich.

Here 250 prostitutes work four shifts round the clock from caravans.

The road is in a non-residential area with a tramp training ground on one side and the society for radiation research and environmental protection on the other.

But the ladies are worried. Since Olympics year 1972 the streetwalkers have had troubles. They were then herded together and only tolerated by officials in nine Munich locations.

Now a Munich legal official, Peter Gauweiler, 37, wants to get rid of the caravan brothels.

Gauweiler, a CSU local government official, has called in the police.

But for the first time Munich prostitutes are putting up a tough fight for what they see as their rights. They have organised themselves.

Led by Monika, aged 30 and a prostitute for the past 12 years, and Christa, 57, a senior nursing sister in the Midnight Mission, organised by the Evangelical Church, the girls have gone on the offensive.

Monika has turned her sights on "cleaning-living" Peter Gauweiler.

She said: "I've been frantically trying to get in touch with him. He doesn't need to have anything to do with me as a person, but I do represent 160 women."

Christa confirmed this: "The women have the right to defend themselves. Their view, that is quite valid, deserves a hearing."

Christa takes care of the women

along with a young social worker named Anita from the railway station's Midnight Mission, nick-named "Mimi".

They frequently visit the women in the caravans and elsewhere. They do not try to convert them, but they do offer help if a girl wants to get out of the prostitution business.

They don't speak of morality, but help in dealing with the authorities and visit petty offenders when they land up in prison.

They say they only want to do good when asked about their involvement with these women.

Recently there was a murder. On 11 July Kornelia was found in the undergrowth strangled. A client, until now unidentified, picked her up in a car. She did not have her own caravan.

An obituary was placed in the local newspaper: "It could have happened to us. We are not ashamed to turn to you, as a result of this cruel and meaningless murder, and point out our need for a dignified place where we can work."

It was signed by Monika and her colleagues.

Gauweiler argues that he is concerned for the safety of the women and their clients. This is increasingly endangered in the area where the caravans are.

The police have recorded 159 criminal acts in the area over the past three years, arson, acid attacks and bodily harm.

The girls, however, feel safer in their caravans than walking the streets; the official alternative, Monika said.

She boasts of the satisfactory living facilities she and her colleagues have in their caravans, until now tolerated by the Munich authorities.

They hope that he will help in their battle with officialdom, so that at least officials "have a better understanding and greater sympathy for our position."

*Artur Stmkewitz  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 29 July 1986)*



Prostitute (right) talks with two advisors

(Photo: Thomas Staudigl)

## Hitler Diaries forger Kujau out on parole



Yours faithfully, Adolf Hitler  
Kujau.

(Photo: dpa)

Konrad Kujau, the Hitler Diaries forger, is out of jail on parole. And he is back in his old haunts in Stuttgart.

His gallery is, ironically, just a few steps away from a police station and in the shadow of a church.

Kujau has been out for a year after serving 11 months of a 4 1/2-year term in August last year for his part (the actual forging) in the Diaries affair which cost Stern magazine a lot of both money (9 million marks) and credibility (it shot hole through its circulation).

His forgeries can be seen by appointment — paintings in the style of famous artists and many examples of forged handwriting including Goethe, Marx, Napoleon and, of course, Hitler.

Kujau was released on parole from Hamburg prison on 8 July last year. Since then he has been thinking his own fame: There have been almost 100 TV films made about him and he has given an unheard number of interviews.

When he says that "this year I have made many TV films," he says it with a touch of boredom as if he were an experienced show-business star.

He is ready to welcome all journalists. No-one goes away disappointed. A true Swabian Kujau is a born raconteur, joyful, effervescent, humorous and with natural wit.

He is alert, cheeky and straightforward.

Continued on page 15

Tensed by the Hamburg court to four and a half years imprisonment for fraud.

Although it was fairly hopeless his lawyers did appeal but the appeal was rejected and so he had to spend eleven months behind bars. The 26 months in remand prison were taken into account in the sentence.

Speaking of his time in prison he said that beneath his self-possession there was a lot of anger and bitterness.

He blusters: "You lot outside don't know what it's like. You are isolated. You are buried alive. You are delighted when you have a spider in the cell for company."

The priest replied instantly: "Yes, you can love me, but leave me in peace."

The third, the widow's 43-year-old daughter, dressed very soberly, seemed to find her salvation in alcohol.

The judge used all his powers of persuasion on the three and the priest. He brought the proceedings to a close with the priest's blessing when he extracted from the three women the promise that they would leave him and his prayer meetings in peace.

But no sooner were the court proceedings over than the priest burst back into the courtroom.

Christine had squirted holy water over him as soon as he got outside.

Continued on page 15

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 July 1986)

## ■ THE LAW

## Report slams 12-hour police hemming-in ploy at rally

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

A police operation in Hamburg in which about 400 demonstrators were tightly hemmed in a circle by baton-wielding officers for 12 hours is vividly described in a heavily critical report by a committee of the Hamburg Land assembly.

The report says that most of the demonstrators were not violent; that at times the cordon was so tight that they could not sit down; that they were denied use of the lavatories for hours, although they were only 30 yards away; and that they had to urinate on the ground, accompanied by cynical and laughing police commentaries.

The cordon round them had barely closed when the police were attacked with stones — from outside the cordon, behind them. Barricades were burned, police cars destroyed and, as the violence spread from the immediate area, traffic lights and shop windows were smashed.

Eventually the demonstrators were removed one by one from the cordon and taken to 20 different police stations where the degradation continued. Women were forced to undress in order to be searched.

Sometimes four were kept in cells men for one and told when asking to go to the lavatory: "Shit and piss in the cell. You can lick it up later."

It was 16 hours before the last of the demonstrators was released. For many of them it was a nightmare more like what happens in some banana republic rather than a western democracy.

Soldier Lange was asked if the police were in short on awareness of their legal obligations.

"No," he said. "Our Hamburg police are strongly democratic and behave in accordance with the law. They are trained for three years and the training process continues (throughout their careers)."

There were no gaps in their democratic awareness. They were under constant political leadership and control."

On the last point at least, the CDU Opposition in Hamburg disagrees. Hartmut Perschau, who is standing against Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi in the November election, said Lange and senior police officers had not done any leading. But action is being taken against no one.

The Hamburg police have clearly made themselves so independent of their political masters that they were able to refuse to take part in the committee hearings. Demonstrations are not illegal.

In the words of the report: "On 8 June, 1986, between 800 and 1,000 people met at the Hellingenfeld full of frustration, disappointment and anger because the previous day they had been unable to go to a demonstration at Brokdorf."

The demonstrators had barely gathered when, without warning, a large force of police with visors pulled down and armed with batons and riot shields emerged from semi-hiding and descended on all sides to encircle them. They were given no chance to disperse.

Senior police officers refused to attend any hearing connected with the committee inquiry on the grounds that several connected cases had still to be heard and that the matter was, therefore, sub judice.

He regards himself to be the victim not the accused in the scandal. He said: "Stern only used me. They had more adversaries than ever after the scandal. And who did I deserve? I cannot help it if one of the best investigators in that miserable magazine was a bit loose in the head."

He was referring to Gerd Heidemann, the one-time Stern star reporter, who first encouraged him to write the Hitler Diaries, offering him DM1.8m, then

assembly because his party, the Social Democrats have an absolute majority.

But SPD support for him is far from solid. Some public form of solidarity is being maintained because there is an election in Hamburg in November.

The report said that the police's mistake was not to recognise that most of the demonstrators were peaceful. Their action was in effect to take the encircled demonstrators as sort of hostages against violent demonstrators. The condemned demonstrators were members of church groups, trade unionists and people with Social Democratic sympathies.

The cordon round them had barely closed when the police were attacked with stones — from outside the cordon, behind them. Barricades were burned, police cars destroyed and, as the violence spread from the immediate area, traffic lights and shop windows were smashed.

The report says the police made a tactical mistake. The act "was out of all proportion" to events and illegal.

The sequence of events on 8 June only served to help the perpetrators of violence, promote a false solidarity with them and awake in many anger and doubt about the democratic constitutionality of the state. That cannot be the aim of any police operation."

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But it didn't happen. Eventually the trapped 400 were allowed to use the nearby lavatories, but only after painstaking body searches. They got nothing to eat and drink and had to watch as police filled paper cups with mineral water and poured it out again, witnesses told

The result, said Lange, was that they

fees and almost as much to the tax office.

The real estate was sold and his famous collection of military memorabilia has been auctioned, scattered to the four winds.

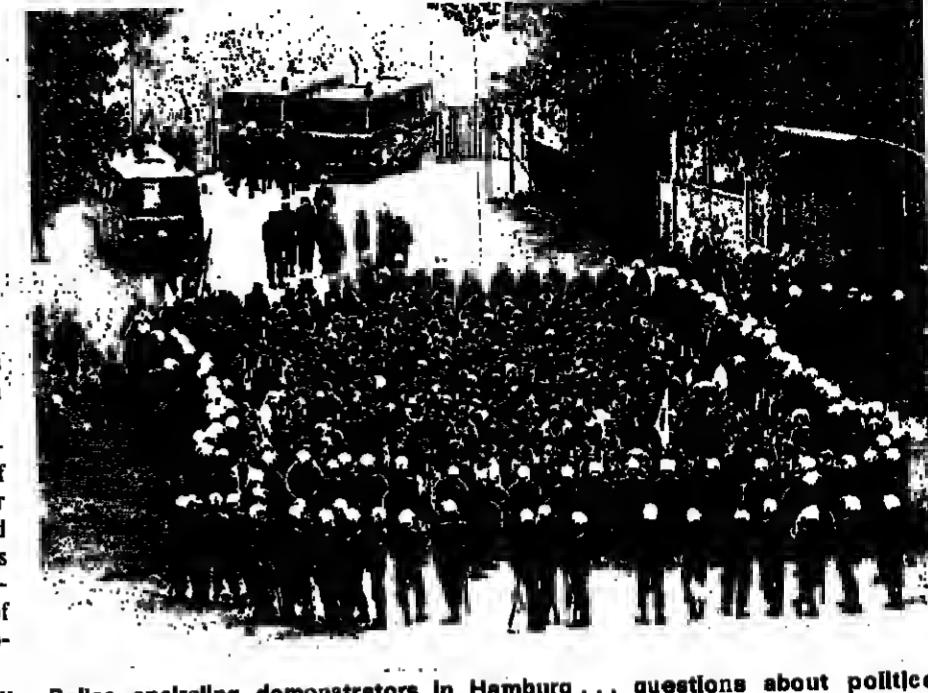
He has had to try and sell himself. He has had film offers from America. He could play himself, Kujau as a kind of Kojak!

The "world's most famous forger" enjoys being in the public eye, and perhaps in the year 2000 people will still remember him. But what good is that to him today?

Do you have to believe him when he dryly says: "I'm having a tough time, to put it candidly."

Or are there a few Stern millions stashed away in a secret bank account somewhere? Shall we ever find out?

Peter Kimmel



Police encircling demonstrators in Hamburg ... questions about police responsibility.

(Photo: Argus)

the hearing. The occasional demonstrator was beaten.

A welfare organisation was prevented from bringing in blankets at night. It was only after strong representations that anything at all was brought in.

Shortly before midnight, a convoy of taxis sounding their horns in solidarity drove past. Police hurried between the cars, breaking their windows and denting their bodywork.

In the evidence it even emerged that some policemen carried in with tears in their eyes. They were under tremendous pressure from their superiors.

After the encirclement ended, some of the demonstrators were taken to a police gymnasium where they were made to sit down in a square formed by wooden bench seats. They were not allowed to sit on the seats because that would "threaten public law and order".

The report described eye-witness descriptions as vivid and depressing. Vivid and depressing was also the widely published photograph showing a girl about eight years old with her hands raised against a police vehicle. She is surrounded by policemen and is being searched by one.

As soon as the operation ended, pressure on the police and the Hamburg state assembly grew. The CDU said the police action had gone too far. So did sections of the conservative press which some people might think would support such action.

The Senate (roughly, the Cabinet) had to say something. It gave a sort of wounded explanation in which it condemned the length of the operation but at the same time carefully defended the police.

Two Senators, Jao Ehlers (Social Affairs) and Jörg Kuhbier (Energy) wrote letters distancing themselves from Lange, but were immediately hauled over the coals by von Dohnanyi.

There is lots of dissent within the SPD party in the assembly. Its leader there, Henning Voscherau, put some of the most probing questions at the hearing.

And party members have warned against allowing the actions of violent people at demonstrations to become an occasion to criminalise peaceful demonstrators as potential criminals. This would only undermine the basic right to demonstrate.

A total of 781 people were arrested in the operation, including the 400 in the cordon.

**Volker Sklerka**  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 25 July 1986)